



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/558,421	04/26/2000	Deb K. Chatterjee	0942.3600002/RWE/RCM	9752

7590 04/22/2003

Sterne Kessler Goldstein & Fox PLLC
Attorneys at Law
1100 New York Avenue NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005-3934

[REDACTED] EXAMINER

RAO, MANJUNATH N

[REDACTED] ART UNIT [REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

1652

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2003

17

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

<p>Application No.</p> <p>09/558,421</p> <p>Examiner</p> <p>Manjunath N. Rao, Ph.D.</p>	<p>Applicant(s)</p> <p>CHATTERJEE, DEB K.</p> <p>Art Unit</p> <p>1652</p>
---	---

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2002.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6 and 15-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 15-20 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.

- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-6 and 15-20 are still at issue and are present for examination.

Applicants' amendments and arguments filed on 6-14-02, paper No.13, have been fully considered and are deemed to be persuasive to overcome the rejections previously applied. Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from previous office actions are hereby withdrawn.

The finality of the previous Office action is hereby withdrawn and a new non-final Office action follows. The elected species was indicated allowable pending the decision of the interference declared by the applicants. In the meanwhile, the following Office action is directed to the other species claimed in claim 1.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-6 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 11-15 of co-pending application 09/229,173/US

Pub No. 2003/0027296 A1, 2-6-2003. An obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but an examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim, because the examined claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over the reference claim. See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi* 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-6 are generic to all that is recited in claims 13-17 of co-pending application 09/229,173/US Pub No. 2003/0027296 A1, 2-6-2003. That is, claims 13-17 of the reference Patent fall entirely within the scope of claims 1-6 of the instant application. Claims 13-17 of the co-pending application 09/229,173/US Pub No. 2003/0027296 A1, 2-6-2003 comprise the invention of the instant application (i.e., a DNA molecule comprising a coding sequence for a mutant *T.maritima* DNA polymerase wherein it comprises a mutation such that the encoded polymerase enzyme has a Tyr in place of Phe at a position corresponding to Phe570 of the wild type T-5 polymerase) as one of the species of the genus claimed in claims 13-17 of co-pending application 09/229,173/US Pub No. 2003/0027296 A1, 2-6-2003. Specifically, the polynucleotide of the claim 13 of co-pending application 09/229,173/US Pub No. 2003/0027296 A1, 2-6-2003 encompasses the mutant polynucleotide coding for a mutant protein wherein the mutant DNA polymerase has a mutation from Phe730 to Tyr730. Therefore the vector of claim 13 in the reference patent can be considered as one vector comprising the polynucleotide claimed in claims 1-6 of the instant application.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 11-15 of U.S. Patent No. 5,948,614. An obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but an examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim, because the examined claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over the reference claim. See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi* 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-6 are generic to all that is recited in claims 11-15 of US Patent No. 5,948,614. That is, claims 11-15 of the reference Patent fall entirely within the scope of claims 1-6 of the instant application. Claims 11-15 of the reference patent comprise the invention of the instant application (i.e., a DNA molecule comprising a coding sequence for a mutant *T.maritima* DNA polymerase wherein it comprises a mutation such that the encoded polymerase enzyme has a Tyr in place of Phe at a position corresponding to Phe570 of the wild type T-5 polymerase) as one of the species of the genus claimed in claims 11-15 of the reference patent. Specifically, the polynucleotide of the claim 11 of the reference patent encompasses the mutant polynucleotide coding for a mutant protein wherein the mutant DNA polymerase has a mutation from Phe730 to Tyr730. Therefore the vector of claim 11 in the reference patent can be considered as one vector comprising the polynucleotide claimed in claims 1-6 of the instant application.

Conclusion

Claims 15-20 are allowable pending the decision of the interference board.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Manjunath N. Rao, Ph.D. whose telephone number is 703-306-5681. The examiner can normally be reached on 7.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ponnathapura Achutamurthy can be reached on 703-308-3804. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-308-4242 for regular communications and 703-308-4242 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0196.


MANJUNATH N. RAO
PATENT EXAMINER
Manjunath N. Rao
April 18, 2003